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other good cause exists, such treaty Indian may be subject to the penalties and procedures described in the Magnuson Act.

§ 300.97 Inseason orders.

(a) During the fishing season, the Secretary may issue orders that establish fishing times and areas consistent with the annual Commission regime and inseason orders of the Fraser River Panel. Inseason orders will be consistent with domestic legal obligations. Violation of such inseason orders is violation of this subpart.

(b) *Notice of inseason orders.* (1) Official notice of such inseason orders is available from NMFS (for orders applicable to all-citizen fisheries) and from the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (for orders applicable to treaty Indian fisheries) through the following Area Code 206 toll-free telephone hotlines: All-citizen fisheries: 1-800-562-6513; Treaty Indian fisheries: 1-800-562-6142.

(2) Notice of inseason orders of the Secretary and other applicable tribal regulations may be published and released according to tribal procedures in accordance with Final Decision No. 1 and subsequent orders in *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash., 1974).

(3) Inseason orders may also be communicated through news releases to radio and television stations and newspapers in the Fraser River Panel Area (U.S.).

(4) Inseason orders of the Secretary will also be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as practicable after they are issued.

Subpart G—Antarctic Marine Living Resources

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 2431 *et seq.*

§ 300.100 Purpose and scope.

(a) This subpart implements the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984 (Act).

(b) This subpart regulates—

(1) The harvesting of Antarctic marine living resources or other associated activities by any person subject to

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the jurisdiction of the United States or by any vessel of the United States.

(2) The importation into the United States of any Antarctic marine living resource.

§ 300.101 Definitions.

In addition to the terms defined in § 300.2, in the Act, and in the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, done at Canberra, Australia, May 7, 1980 (Convention), the terms used in this subpart have the following meanings. If a term is defined differently in § 300.2, such Act, or such Convention, the definition in this section shall apply.

ACA means the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2401 *et seq.*).

Antarctic convergence means a line joining the following points along the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude:

Lat.	Long.
50° S.	0.
50° S.	30° E.
45° S.	30° E.
45° S.	80° E.
55° S.	80° E.
55° S.	150° E.
60° S.	150° E.
60° S.	50° W.
50° S.	50° W.
50° S.	0.

Antarctic finfishes include the following:

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gobionotothen gibberifrons</i> ...	Humped rockcod.
<i>Notothenia rossii</i>	Marbled rockcod.
<i>Lepidorhirus squamifrons</i>	Grey rockcod.
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	Patagonian toothfish.
<i>Patagonotothen breviceauda guntheri</i> .	Patagonian rockcod.
<i>Pleuragramma antarcticum</i> ...	Antarctic silverfish.
<i>Trematomus</i> spp.	Antarctic cods.
<i>Chaenocephalus aceratus</i>	Blackfin icefish.
<i>Chaenodraco wilsoni</i>	Spiny icefish.
<i>Champscephalus gunnari</i>	Mackerel icefish.
<i>Chionodraco rastrospinosus</i> ..	Ocellated icefish.
<i>Pseudochaenichthys georgianus</i> .	South Georgia icefish.

Antarctic marine living resources or *AMLR(s)* means the populations of finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other species of living organisms, including birds, found south of the Antarctic Convergence, and their parts or products.